

THE LANCASTER NEWS

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\$1.50 A YEAR.

NINETY-FOUR SHIPS LOST DURING MONTH

FEBRUARY TOTALS ANNOUNCED BY BRITISH.

More Than Eighteen Thousand Arrivals and Departures During Month.

New York, March 5.—Official figures from the British admiralty made public here today at the office of the consul general of Great Britain show that during February 94 British merchant ships were destroyed by mines or submarines. Sixty-one were of 1,600 tons or over and 33 were under 1,600 tons. In addition to the merchant ships 29 British fishing vessels were sunk. It also was reported that during the month 67 British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines.

The figures show that the number of merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons each and exclusive of local or fishing craft which arrived and departed from British ports, were as follows: vessels arrived 9,463; vessels sailed 9,124. Total 18,587.

The foregoing figures do not include losses of ships of Great Britain's allies or those of neutral nations which the admiralty stated are not available.

The number of German submarines captured or sunk, the admiralty says, will not be made public.

Indicative of the activity of Great Britain in replacing the losses to her merchant marine occasioned by the submarines and mines it was officially stated that at the present time more than 2,000,000 tons of shipping is on the stocks.

"The general situation," the admiralty announces, "is considered quite satisfactory."

LANCASTER LOSES BELOVED CITIZEN.

W. U. Clyburn Died at His Home Last Saturday After a Short Illness.

W. U. Clyburn, probably one of the best known and most influential citizens of Lancaster county, died at his home near Kershaw in the Halls Gate Mine section late Saturday afternoon. Mr. Clyburn had been ill for some weeks, suffering from a complication of diseases. His condition had been recognized as serious, but during the last few days he had shown some slight improvements and his friends hoped that he might eventually recover.

The funeral service took place Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Dr. J. H. Thayer, pastor of the First Baptist church of Lancaster.

The death of Mr. Clyburn is a real loss to all of Lancaster county and his passing brings many regrets to homes in every portion of the county.

He was one of the county's men of wealth, and a man of great heart and filled with love for his country and his fellow-men. He gave liberally of his means towards the support of the churches and many charitable institutions. He was a public spirited citizen and was ever closely identified with the progress and prosperity of his home and county of which he manifested a keen interest and concern at all times during his useful and influential career. He was twice married and was the father of a large family of boys and girls, most of whom are now grown and have become prominent in the affairs of the State and county. He was the father of Frank C. Clyburn who is one of the county's representatives in the State legislature, having been elected to that position last summer. Mr. Clyburn was probably well known in every section of the county, and it is said that no man of Lancaster has enjoyed the popularity of the people to a greater extent than he has, and his passing is greatly deplored by the whole people.

SLAVS TAKE PERSIAN CITY

London, March 3.—Hamadan, an important Persian city, near the Turkish border, has been captured by the Russians, says a Teheran dispatch received in Petrograd and transmitted by Reuters. The message adds that the Russians are pursuing the Turkish troops, who are in retreat.

BIG TRANSPORT WAS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

BERLIN TELLS OF U-BOAT VICTORY.

Review of Damage Done by Undersea Craft During the Month of January.

Berlin, March 1 (via Sayville, March 4).—An armed transport steamer of 34,494 tons with about 500 colonial troops, artillery and horses on board, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean February 24, the admiralty announced today. Some of the troops on board were lost.

A troop laden transport of about 5,000 tons was sunk February 23, it was also announced.

A 9,000 ton transport under escort is reported sent to the bottom February 17 south of Malta, while the sinking of 13 other vessels of a total of more than 25,000 tons is recorded. The statement read:

"German submarines have sunk the following vessels in the barred zone of the Mediterranean.

"February 17, south of Malta transport steamer of about 9,000 tons filled with cargo and escorted by other vessels, steering eastward.

February 23, transport steamer of 5,000 tons, crowded with troops, escorted by vessels; transport steamer about 5,000 tons, with cargo, also escorted.

"February 24, armed transport steamer, 34,494 tons, with about 500 colonial troops, artillery and horse on board. Part of the troops were drowned.

In addition to the transport steamers reported sunk 13 vessels totalling 25,166 tons, were destroyed in the Mediterranean. Among them were the Italian steamer, Oceania, 4,200 tons, with grain from America to Italy; British steamer Corso, 3,264 tons, with concealed armament and carrying 5,000 tons of manganese ore, linseed and cotton from Bombay to Hull; Armed Italian steamer Prudenza, 3,307 tons, with Indian corn from Argentina to Italy. Swedish steamer Ekogland, 2,900 tons, with coal from Norfolk to Italy; Greek steamer Proconissos, 3,547 tons, from Saloniki to Algiers."

The reported sinking of a vessel of 34,494 tons constitutes a record for the war, the largest vessel previously sunk being the Cunarder Lusitania, of 30,396 tons.

The vessel that seems most nearly to answer to the description of the "armed transport" of this size said by Berlin to have been sent to the bottom is the Statendam which was building in England for the Holland America line when the war broke out and was taken over by the British government. Her tonnage is given in the latest marine records as approximately 35,000. She is reported to have been in use as a transport.

Of the steamers specifically named in the German list, the Oceania was on February 22, reported sunk, the Corso on February 22, the Skogland on February 21 and the Proconissos on March 3.

NEW LEGAL FIRM ORGANIZED HERE.

Williams and Williams and Stewart Will Be Firm Name of New Partnership.

An announcement of general interest made yesterday is to the effect that Williams and Williams and R. S. Stewart have formed a partnership for the practice of law. The new firm is composed of T. Y. Williams, D. Reese Williams and R. S. Stewart and the firm name will be Williams and Williams and Stewart. The three attorneys will occupy the same offices as at present occupied by Williams and Williams.

The new partnership will be one of the strongest legal firms in the State. The Messrs. Williams are recognized as able lawyers and Mr. Stewart has a large and lucrative practice from all parts of the county.

President Signs Revenue Bill.

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson today signed the revenue bill designed to raise \$350,000,000 through special taxes and bond issues.

THE TIME APPROACHES

Some days ago this newspaper gave notice through its editorial columns that all those whose subscriptions have expired will cease to receive this paper after March 15. A number of the delinquent subscribers have called since that time and paid their subscriptions, but many others are in arrears and have not heeded the notice. In perfect good faith we want to assure these subscribers that we dislike to stop the paper, but stop it we will on March 15. If this newspaper is not worth \$1.50 per year it isn't worth anything; we therefore wish to again remind our readers that the subscription must be paid on or before March 15 or the paper will be discontinued. An offer appearing elsewhere in this paper concerning subscriptions will be of interest to the delinquent subscribers.

TOOK OATH SUNDAY



WOODROW WILSON

PRESIDENT ASSUMED OATH OF HIS OFFICE

MR. WILSON FORMALLY SWORN IN ON SUNDAY.

Chief Executive Swears to Support Constitution in Whatever Crisis May Arise.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson took the oath of office for his second term at noon today in his room at the capitol and will be formally inaugurated tomorrow with public ceremonies reflecting a great national expression of Americanism.

Before a desk piled with executive business laid before him in the closing hours of congress, and surrounded by members of his official family, the president reaffirmed with uplifted hand and grave features his promise to uphold the constitution in whatever crisis may confront the nation in the momentous future.

After he had repeated solemnly the oath taken first by Washington a century and a quarter ago, he kissed the Bible at the passage reading: "The Lord is our refuge; a very present help in time of trouble."

Chief Justice White administered the oath and was the first to extend his congratulations. Wringing the president's hand the chief justice looked fervently into his face for a moment, and then said brokenly:

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COME TO COLUMBIA TO HEAR CITY'S CLAIMS

REPRESENTATIVES WILL VISIT SOUTH CAROLINA.

Alabama Men Expect to Hear Argument For Nitrate Plant in This State.

Washington, March 4.—It became known here today that Muscle Shoals interests which have been making a tremendous fight to secure the location of the \$20,000,000 nitrate plant, authorized under the Smith act, will be in Columbia when the inter-department board reaches that place next Thursday for the purpose of hearing Columbia's interests explained in this matter. These persons will be on hand to ascertain just what is said in behalf of Columbia and any other places which may be trying to secure the nitrate plant, or one of them, if more than one is authorized will report to the Muscle Shoals people what is said and done and what impression is made on the board.

It is not yet known whether Senator Smith of South Carolina, the man who had this law passed, will be present, but it is more than likely that he will be there. Senator Smith is not inclined to let an opportunity of this kind pass him, unless he should take the position that having

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CHINA SOON ENTERS THE WORLD CONFLICT?

MAY JOIN WITH THE ENTENTE POWERS.

Only Question Considered Is What Reward Country Will Receive For Her Aid.

Washington, March 2.—Success of negotiations looking to China's entrance into the war against the central powers, which are in progress at Peking and in all the entente capitals, it was learned here today, depends only upon the harmonizing of the rewards to be given China with the amount of co-operation demanded of her. It is regarded as probable that China will declare war on Germany if the entente will guarantee satisfactory relaxation of the restrictions imposed upon the Eastern empire by the world powers after the Boxer troubles.

Facts learned today from official and diplomatic circles clear up much of the obscurity which has overhung events in the Far East recently. Occasional, vague dispatches from China and references in the reichstag to "China's abandonment of neutrality" have thrown only dim light upon Germany's endeavor to keep China out of the struggle, the entente's reluctance to change her present status of peace without adequate guarantees, China desires to secure complete remission of the Boxer indemnities which total more than \$30,000,000 a year and continue until 1940. If she entered the war, the part which otherwise would be paid to Austria and Germany could be repudiated. Information here indicated that the entente already has agreed to postpone payment in case China begins hostilities, but does not corroborate Tien Tsin's advice that France and Belgium, in behalf of the powers, have offered complete remission.

China also desires consent of the powers to increase her import duties. The United States has long urged this on the other 16 signatory powers, but so far only Japan and Great Britain have given full consent.

The entente powers on their part are anxious to have China in the war, not only as a reservoir of men, but as the biggest open trade market after the war. Already under unofficial agreements more than 100,000 Chinese laborers have gone to increase the entente's man power, the great majority to France. It has been the drowning of many of these laborers on their way to France on such boats as the liner Athol, for instance, that first made China protest to Germany against submarine warfare an actual threat of severance of relations.

There are about 3,000 Germans in China who would be placed in concentration camps if war was declared.

SENATOR STONE

By Disclosing Navy's Plans as to Submarine Chasers.

Washington, March 3.—Naval officers and administration officials are incensed at Senator Stone's disclosure in the senate debate today that the navy had planned equipping merchant ships with light, swift submarine chasers to guard them against submarines in the prohibited zones.

The regarded it as fortunate that more of their plans had not been disclosed in the heat of the Senator's opposition to the earned neutrality bill, but were chagrined that so much had been said, especially in view of the fact that the senate only recently, at the request of the military departments, passed a bill making it a crime to publish the government's secrets.

Secretary Daniels was in the Capitol when Senator Stone made his statement, but refrained from making comment. Naval officials were not so reserved.

NEW ZEPPELIN DESTROYED Catches Fire on Speed Trials—Crew Perishes.

London, March 3.—A new Zeppelin, on speed trials at Ghent, caught fire on Monday and was completely destroyed, according to reports from Berlin received by the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Copenhagen. The dispatch says that the crew perished.

ORGANIZED LABOR IS TO RAISE ITS VOICE

WAGE EARNERS PLAN FOR MEETING.

Conference to Be Held in Washington on March 12 Will Attract Thousands.

Washington, March 4.—Spokesmen of more than 3,000,000 American wage earners have been called to meet in conference here March 12 to determine and announce the part labor shall claim in the formation of policies of preparedness and defense in the crisis confronting the nation.

The call, made public today, was issued by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, under authority of the federation's executive council. It went to presidents of 110 national and international unions affiliated with the federation, department presidents and the four great railroad employees' brotherhoods. In his letter to the union heads, Mr. Gompers said:

"Every day has added to the seriousness of the situation that confronts our nation. Even though we should be able to maintain our rights without being drawn into active participation in the present world conflict, yet we shall be compelled to meet the problems of readjustment after the war and to do our part to have incorporated into international regulations, the future ideals and principles of human justice and democracy and the establishment of institutions and relations to deal with misunderstandings, differences and conflicting interests, so that they may be guided in such a way as to prevent future wars.

Situation at Hand.

"But there is an immediate, critical situation which the labor movement must meet at once. National constructive policies of preparedness and defense are now being formulated. The wage earners of the United States will have to recognize their obligation to maintain institutions of liberty and justice if they are to have part in directing the spirit and the methods that shall be adopted for the defense of our republic.

"Some plans will be adopted. Whatever the plan may be, it will affect wage earners primarily. If in this formative period the labor movement shall clearly enunciate what part it is willing to take in defense of the republic, it will be in a position to have a vote in deciding the whole plan of national preparedness for defense, but if the labor movement should hold aloof and should refuse to proclaim a constructive program, all wage earners will be forced to accept conditions and methods determined by those who do not understand or sympathize with the aims or purposes of the labor movement.

"Either duties and service in connection with national defense will be imposed upon the workers without their advance when formulating these plans, or labor must make this an opportunity for emphasizing the tremendous service that it has rendered to society, both in peace and in war and for demanding that all plans be in harmony with the thought that human life and human welfare are the ultimate purposes which both peace and war serve.

"Wage earners, the great masses of the people have the right to demand that the interests of humans shall under all circumstances be made paramount to the interests of property.

Serves Without Council.

"The labor movement has repeatedly declared that representatives of wage earners ought to be included in every agency acting for the government of the people. In harmony with this position, President Wilson appointed me a member of the advisory commission to the council of national defense. The executive council approved my acceptance of the position and I have been working with the council and with the advisory commission.

"General policies are now in the making and can be directed either in accord with the interests of humanity or against them. But organized labor can not delay in expressing itself upon the present and impending

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